

NEW LAMIINAE FROM MEXICO (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)

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Abstract. — *Plagiohammus decorus*, *Cacostola janzeni*, *C. nelsoni*, *Lochmaeocles nigratarsus*, *L. crenatus*, *Eutrichillus brevipilus*, *Pseudostylopsis squamosus*, and *Dectes nigripilus* are described as new from Mexico. Dorsal view figures are provided for *P. decorus*, *L. nigratarsus*, and *L. crenatus*.

During the course of studies on North American Lamiinae, it became necessary to examine related groups in Mexico in order to determine distributional limits and relationships. A number of new taxa were discovered and eight of these are described below.

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***Plagiohammus decorus*, new species**

Fig. 1

Description. Male: Form large, slightly tapering; integument reddish brown and piceous; pubescence rosy gray, white and orange brown. Head with front coarsely, confluent punctate, densely clothed with appressed rosy gray pubescence, eyes narrowly outlined with rosy orange pubescence; vertex with several punctures along rear eye margins; genae much shorter than lower eye lobes, with a dull glabrous spot below eye; eyes large, lower lobes rounded, upper lobes separated by little more than width of lobes; antennal tubercles prominent; antennae about twice as long as body, scape almost cylindrical, usually dark, segments from third paler reddish brown, darker at apices, segments densely clothed with very fine, appressed rosy gray pubescence, segments to eighth with a fine fringe of suberect hairs beneath, third segment subequal to fourth, fifth shorter than fourth. Pronotum broader than long, sides with large, acute spines; disk with three rugose calluses, one median and one on each side before middle; post apical impression deep, sinuate; base broadly impressed, impression transversely rugose; pubescence dense, appressed, rosy gray, brownish gray along base, two white fasciae present along bases of lateral tubercles but not extending to basal margin; a few seta-bearing punctures present behind lateral tubercles and at sides of middle callus; prosternum impressed, densely rosy gray pubescent, intercoxal

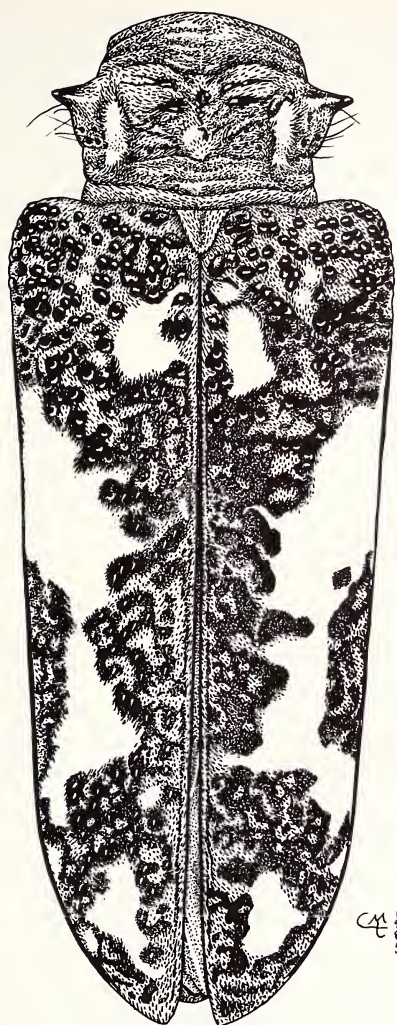


Fig. 1. *Plagiohammus decorus* Chemsak and Linsley, ♂.

process arcuate; mesosternum with intercoxal process abruptly declivous, produced above level of coxae; metasternum densely brownish gray pubescent, sides with small, thick pale spots. Elytra a little more than twice as long as broad; base rather densely covered with glabrous, granular punctures followed by deep coarse punctures near suture, becoming obsolete behind middle; base densely clothed with fine brown orange pubescence around granules, remainder of surface around white fasciae reticulate-pubescent, fasciae consisting of very dense white pubescence, two irregularly shaped spots near suture behind base, each side with a large, irregular edged lunate fascia extending from lateral margin behind humerus onto disk and to lateral margin

at about apical one-third, two small fasciae present at middle before apex; apices narrow, not produced. Legs stout; femora sublinear, densely rosy gray and brownish gray pubescent; hind tibiae arcuate. Abdomen densely micropunctate; pubescence dense, rosy gray with longer white hairs intermixed; last sternite emarginate at apex. Length, 26–30 mm.

Female: Form more robust. Antennae a little longer than body. Abdomen with last sternite shallowly emarginate at apex, shallowly impressed longitudinally. Length, 29–30 mm.

Type material. Holotype male, allotype (California Academy of Sciences) and six paratypes (5 males, 1 female) (Essig Museum) from San Jeronimo, Chiapas, Mexico, 600 M, August 4–16, 1975; August 13, 1970; August 22, 1977.

Diagnosis. The lunate fasciae of the elytra have irregular margins and occasionally are divided medially. One male specimen in the series has the reticulate pubescence of the elytra paler and more gray than rosy as pubescence elsewhere.

P. laceratus (Bates) has a similar pattern of white fasciae but differs by having smaller basal granules on the elytra, more acute lateral tubercles of the pronotum, apically spined elytra, and also lacks the deep sinuate impression of the pronotum. In *P. lunaris* (Bates), the white fasciae are less irregularly margined, the elytral apices are spined and the glabrous spots of the elytra much smaller.

Cacostola janzeni, new species

Description. Male: Form moderate sized, slender; integument dark reddish brown; pubescence fine, short, appressed, grayish and brown. Head with front quadrate, finely, separately punctate, densely clothed with variegated grayish and brownish pubescence; genae short, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as lower eye lobes; antennal tubercles prominent, forming a broad V-shape from above, apices obtusely produced internally; antennae slender, a little longer than body, scape stout, third segment curved, segments from fourth darker over apical $\frac{1}{2}$, gray pubescent on pale areas, segments with several suberect setae beneath, fourth segment slightly longer than third, fifth subequal to fourth, segments six to ten gradually diminishing in length, eleventh slightly longer than tenth. Pronotum broader than long, sides broadly rounded; apex shallowly impressed, base more deeply, broadly impressed; disk convex, middle with a vague longitudinal carina; punctures fine, dense, sparser at sides; pubescence fine, dense, appressed, mottled grayish and brown, sides near base with several long, erect setae; prosternum densely pubescent; meso- and metasternum densely pubescent, metasternum with scattered punctures. Elytra more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad, sides slightly impressed near middle; each side with a glabrous carina extending from humeri to about middle; base shallowly bigibbose; punctures coarse, subconfluent, becoming a little finer toward apex; pubescence fine, short, appressed, mottled brownish and gray; apices rounded. Legs short; femora strongly clavate, micropunctate; pubescence fine, rather sparse. Abdomen subopaque, shallowly microsculptured; pubescence dense, mottled brownish and gray; last sternite shallowly emarginate at apex. Length, 8–10 mm.

Female: Form similar. Antennae about as long as body, last segment short. Abdomen with last sternite broadly, shallowly emarginate at apex, medially impressed. Length, 10 mm.

Type material. Holotype male (California Academy of Sciences) and three para-

types (1 male, 2 females) from Cotaxtla Experiment Station, Cotaxtla, Veracruz, Mexico, July 12, 1962 (D. H. Janzen). An additional male from 10 mi N Matias Romero, Oaxaca, July 3, 1975 (C. A., W. E., and B. W. Triplehorn) is also assignable to this species.

Diagnosis. The humeral carinae, shorter antennae, and mottled brownish and gray pubescence will separate *janzeni* from *salicicola* (Linsley). *C. rugicollis* Bates differs by its larger size, rugose pronotum and white vittae of the elytra. *C. mexicana* (Breuning) can be distinguished by the whitish vittae of the elytra and lack of humeral carinae.

We are pleased to dedicate this species to D. H. Janzen in recognition of his efforts in collecting Cerambycidae.

***Cacostola nelsoni*, new species**

Description. Male: Form moderate sized, cylindrical; integument dark reddish brown, elytra paler; pubescence dense, fine, appressed, grayish with pale brown intermixed. Head with front quadrate, coarsely, rather densely punctate, densely clothed with grayish appressed pubescence; eyes small, lower lobes about as long as genae; antennal tubercles prominent, bases broadly divergent, apices acutely produced; antennae about 1½ times as long as body, scape conical, third segment slightly curved, segments from fourth pale over apical one-half, grayish pubescent, long, suberect setae numerous on third segment, becoming less numerous toward apex, fourth segment longer than third, fifth subequal to third, eleventh almost 1½ times longer than tenth. Pronotum broader than long, sides broadly rounded; apex shallowly impressed, base more deeply, broadly impressed; disk convex, coarsely, densely punctate; pubescence dense, mottled pale brownish and gray, middle with a vague, narrow, longitudinal grayish vitta, sides near base with several long, erect hairs; prosternum densely pubescent; meso- and metasternum densely clothed with fine, appressed pubescence. Elytra about 2½ times as long as broad, sides subparallel; disk convex, lacking basal gibbositities; punctures at base coarse, contiguous, becoming finer near apex; pubescence fine, short, appressed, grayish, vaguely brownish along suture; apices rounded. Legs short, densely grayish pubescent; femora strongly clavate. Abdomen densely pubescent; last sternite subtruncate at apex. Length, 11 mm.

Female: Form similar. Antennae a little longer than body. Abdomen with last sternite triangularly impressed, apex with dark setae. Length, 11–12 mm.

Type material. Holotype male (California Academy of Sciences) from 5 mi N Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico, July 25, 1973 (Chemsak, Linsleys, and Michelbachers). Two female paratypes (Essig Museum, G. H. Nelson), same locality, August 10, 1965, July 18, 1972 (G. H. Nelson).

Diagnosis. This species is distinctive by the subparallel, paler elytra, rather uniform, fine grayish pubescence and coarsely, densely punctate pronotum.

C. nelsoni is dedicated to G. H. Nelson for his cooperation through the years.

***Lochmaeocles nigratarsus*, new species**

Fig. 2

Description. Male: Form moderate sized, robust; integument piceous to reddish piceous; pubescence dense, appressed, grayish, brownish and brownish orange. Head

with front quadrate, punctures sparse, scattered, pubescence orange and gray variegated, margins narrowly orange; median line glabrous, extending onto neck; vertex impunctate except for several punctures along eye margins, pubescence orange and gray variegated; antennal tubercles very prominent, curving downward and inward, bases forming a wide U; genae about as long as lower eye lobes, area beneath eyes pubescent; antennae slender, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times longer than body, scape moderately clavate, third and fourth segments densely fringed beneath, fifth sparsely fringed, segments finely, densely pubescent, grayish at apices, brownish beyond, third segment much longer than scape, fourth a little longer than scape. Pronotum much broader than long, lateral tubercles moderate, blunt, located behind middle; disk smooth, middle with a low glabrous callus before base, usually with a glabrous callus on each side slightly before median one; apex and base rather deeply impressed, apical impression broadened at middle; glabrous, setigerous punctures present behind middle at sides and on posterior sides of lateral tubercles; pubescence dense, mottled orange and gray; prosternum narrow, intercoxal process prominently produced at middle; meso- and metasternum densely gray pubescent at middle, sides mottled orange pubescent. Elytra less than twice as long as broad; base shallowly, broadly bigibbose; punctures behind base slightly asperate, not dense, rather fine and sparse behind, larger and scattered at sides at middle, becoming obsolete toward apex; humeri with a large glabrous callus; pubescence dense, appressed, immediate base gray followed by a broad brownish area which contains numerous, white outlined, orange spots, median white chevrons broad, extending from sides almost to suture, pubescence interrupted by a number of black punctures, posterior margins of chevrons narrowly bordered by brownish zig-zag fasciae, apical one-third brownish with numerous white-encircled orange spots; apices rounded. Legs stout; front coxae with a small dorsal tubercle; front femora gradually clavate, transversely rugulose basally beneath; femora mottled orange and gray pubescent, brownish annulate near apices; tibiae narrowly pale pubescent basally, remainder dark; tarsi black, thinly dark pubescent. Abdomen densely gray pubescent, sides and apices of sternites vaguely orange; sternites with small glabrous spots at sides; last sternite shallowly emarginate at apex. Length, 22–25 mm.

Female: Form similar. Antennal tubercles not projecting. Antennae a little longer than body. Abdomen with last sternite emarginate at apex, lightly fringed and narrowly impressed longitudinally. Length, 20–24 mm.

Type material. Holotype male, allotype (California Academy of Sciences) from X-Can, Quintana Roo, Mexico, June 1, 1968 (E. Welling). Paratypes (Essig Museum, E. Giesbert and J. Wappes) as follow: 3 males, 6 females, X-Can, May 13, 1969; June 1, 1969; May 21, 1969; June 1969; 1 female, Piste, Yucatan, June 26, 1969; 1 female, Piste, Mpio Tinum, Yucatan, June 14, 1977; 2 males, 5 females, 20 km N Carrillo Puerto, Quintana Roo, June 12–14, 1983 (E. Giesbert and J. Wappes); 2 males, 2 females, 18–24 km N San Felipe Carr. Pto., Quintana Roo, May 27–June 1, 1984 (Wappes); 1 female, 1 km W Cancun, Yucatan, June 9, 1983 (Wappes).

Diagnosis. The type series varies very little in coloration and pubescent pattern. Occasionally the head and pronotum are mottled with brownish rather than orange. The basal asperate punctures vary in number as do the glabrous punctures of the white chevrons of the elytra.

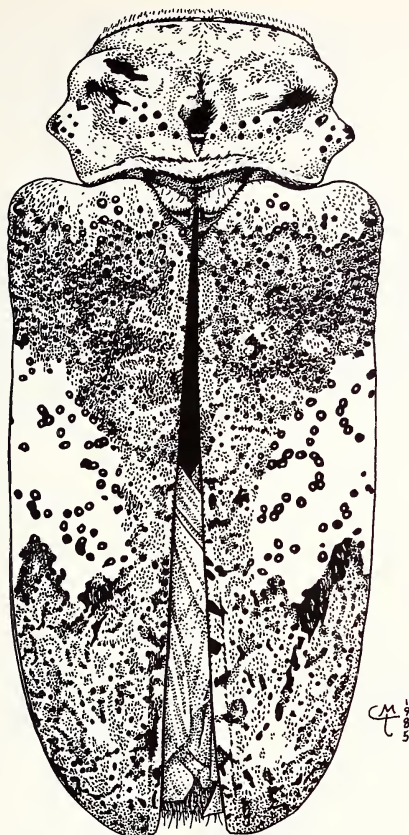


Fig. 2. *Lochmaeocles nigratarsus* Chemsak and Linsley, ♂.

This species is distinctive by the strongly produced middle of the prosternal process, the color pattern of the elytra and the black tarsi. The other species with a similar prosternal character differ considerably in the elytral color pattern.

***Lochmaeocles cretatus*, new species**

Fig. 3

Description. Male: Form moderate sized to large, robust; integument piceous to dark reddish brown; pubescence dense, appressed, white, orange and brownish. Head with front quadrate, punctures sparse, scattered, pubescence mottled orange and gray, margins and each side of median line densely orange pubescent, eyes rather vaguely margined behind with pale orange; median line glabrous, extending onto neck; vertex impunctate, with a short carina along edges of upper eye lobes, pubescence grayish with two vague brownish spots at middle; eyes moderate, lower lobes about as long

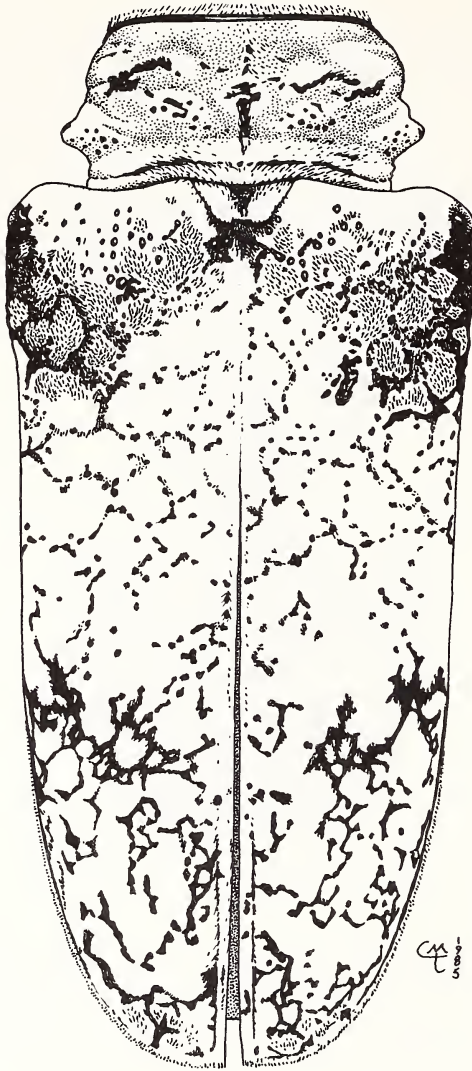


Fig. 3. *Lochmaeocles cretatus* Chemsak and Linsley, ♂.

as genae; antennal tubercles prominently produced, curved, extending inward and downward, bases forming a broad U; antennae slender, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 times longer than body, scape feebly clavate, third segment densely fringed beneath, fourth sparsely fringed, fifth with several suberect hairs, segments very finely, densely grayish pubescent, scape basally rugose, third segment much longer than scape, fourth shorter than third, fifth shorter than fourth. Pronotum much broader than long, lateral tubercles blunt, located before base; disk with a median callus and two broad, trans-

verse calluses on each side just before middle; apex deeply impressed, impression broadening at middle; base shallowly impressed; pubescence dense, grayish, often vaguely suffused with brownish; punctation absent except for a few, glabrous, setigerous punctures on posterior half of lateral tubercles and posterior margins of lateral dorsal calluses; prosternum densely grayish pubescent, intercoxal process arcuate, not medially produced; meso- and metasternum densely gray pubescent, sides tinged with orange. Elytra about twice as long as broad, slightly tapering posteriorly; base shallowly bigibbose; punctures behind base finely asperate, rather sparse, dense behind humeri, punctures behind sparse, fine, irregularly linearly arranged; humeri with a large glabrous callus; pubescence dense, appressed, somewhat reticulately interrupted by glabrous punctures, immediate base whitish followed by a broad band of mostly orange patches, remainder of elytra mostly reticulate whitish, usually with irregular, narrow orange and/or brown chevrons behind middle which do not extend to suture, apical portion often slightly suffused with orange; apices rounded. Legs stout; front coxae with a dorsal tubercle; front femora sublinear, very gradually expanding toward apex, basally rugose internally; femora gray pubescent dorsally, front pair often suffused with orange and with a V-shaped brown vitta near apex, middle and hind pair orange suffused beneath with a brown V-shaped apical vitta; tibiae orange and gray pubescent; tarsi dark. Abdomen densely gray pubescent, sternites with small glabrous spots at sides; last sternite truncate at apex, vaguely emarginate at middle. Length, 21–30 mm.

Female: Form similar, elytra subparallel. Antennal tubercles not strongly projecting. Antennae a little longer than body. Legs with front not tuberculate, front femora normal. Abdomen with last sternite emarginate at apex, lightly fringed, medially impressed longitudinally. Length, 22–28 mm.

Type material. Holotype male, allotype (California Academy of Sciences) and nine paratypes (4 males, 5 females) from 20 km N Carrillo Puerto, Quintana Roo, Mexico, June 12–14, 1983 (E. Giesbert and J. Wappes); additional paratypes as follows: 1 male, 2 females, 1 km S Xcalacoop, Yucatan, June 11, 1983 (Giesbert and Wappes); 1 female, Chichen Itza, Yucatan, June 10–11, 1983 (Giesbert); 1 female, Kantunil, Yucatan, April 1977 (E. Welling); 1 female, Piste, Mpio Tinum, Yucatan, June 13, 1977 (Welling); 1 male, 2 females, 18–24 km N San Felipe Carr. Pto., Quintana Roo, May 27–June 1, 1984 (Wappes); 1 female, Nuevo X-Can, Quintana Roo, May 28, 1976 (Welling). An additional male from "S. Mex." is also at hand. Paratypes in collections of Essig Museum, E. Giesbert and J. Wappes.

Diagnosis. The dense, whitish pubescence of the elytra with the basal orange band make this species distinctive. The narrow post median vittae are often vague and the apical portions of the elytra are varyingly suffused with orange.

***Eutrichillus brevipilus*, new species**

Description. Male: Form small, tapering apically; integument piceous, appendages and underside partially reddish brown; pubescence fine, dense, appressed, brownish, gray and black, erect setae of elytra about as long as width of antennal scape. Head with front short, transverse, densely micropunctate, pubescence dense, mottled gray and brown; vertex micropunctate, dark pubescent medially behind eyes; eyes moderate, lower lobes a little shorter than genae, upper lobes widely separated; antennae

about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times longer than body, scape dark beneath, remaining segments dark at apical $\frac{1}{2}$ or more, segments to sixth with several suberect setae beneath, pubescence fine, thin, scape pale annulate at middle, segments three to six pale biannulate, remaining segments pale pubescent at apices, third segment longer than scape, fourth subequal to scape. Pronotum broader than long, sides acutely tuberculate behind middle, spines directed back; disk with three low calluses; punctures moderately coarse, scattered, denser on basal impression; pubescence dense, grayish, with a vague dark vitta on each of middle and a shorter median one, sides with a few long, erect setae behind lateral tubercles; prosternum finely, thinly pubescent; meso- and metasternum finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with grayish depressed pubescence. Elytra a little more than twice as long as broad; base feebly bigibbose; costae vague; punctures moderately coarse, dense, becoming finer toward apex; pubescence dense, grayish, with black tufts present on gibbosities and two behind middle, one pair near suture and another on disk, small dark spots and tufts scattered along costae and lateral margins giving a mottled appearance; suberect setae short, numerous; apices narrowly subtruncate. Legs with femora strongly clavate, finely grayish pubescent, dark biannulate near apices; tibiae pale annulate at base and middle; tarsi slender, pale pubescent at apices of first two segments. Abdomen densely, minutely punctate, moderately densely gray pubescent; last sternite emarginate at apex. Length, 5.5–8 mm.

Female: Form similar. Antennae slightly shorter. Abdomen with last sternite about as long as two preceding segments together, apex narrow, emarginate. Length, 7–9 mm.

Type material. Holotype male, allotype (California Academy of Sciences) from 3 mi W El Salto, Durango, Mexico, 9,000 ft, July 18, 1964 (J. A. Chemsak). Paratypes as follow: 2 males, 3 mi W El Salto, July 22–23, 1964, ex. *Quercus* (Chemsak); 1 female, 5 mi W El Salto, May 4, 1961, ex. *Quercus* (Howden and Martin); 1 male, 9 mi E La Ciudad, Durango, 9,000 ft, July 20, 1964, ex. *Quercus* (Chemsak). Paratypes in Essig Museum and Canadian National Collection.

Diagnosis. This species is sympatric with *E. pini* (Schaeffer) and probably *E. neo-mexicanus* (Champlain and Knull) but appears to utilize *Quercus* instead of *Pinus* as a host. The shorter elytral setae and color pattern of the elytra will separate *brevipilus* from either of those species.

***Pseudastylopsis squamosus*, new species**

Description. Male: Form moderate sized, elytra tapering at apical one-third; integument piceous and dark reddish brown; pubescence dense, short, dorsally scale-like, gray, brownish and black. Head with front rectangular, longer than broad, finely densely punctate, densely clothed with variegated brownish and grayish pubescence; vertex variegately pubescent, usually with two dark spots at middle at base; genae subequal in length to lower eye lobes; upper eye lobes separated by about diameter of antennal scape; antennae extending about four segments beyond body, scape impressed near apex, segments finely pubescent, scape irregularly pale annulate, segments 3–5 dark at apices, segments 6–10 dark, pale annulate medially, eleventh segment dark, third segment longer than first, fourth shorter than third, slightly longer than first, eleventh shorter than tenth. Pronotum broader than long, sides obtusely

tuberculate behind middle; apex narrower than base, narrowly impressed; base broadly impressed; disk with three calluses, one median and two larger behind apical impression; punctures coarse, placed around calluses and along impressions; pubescence short, scale-like, gray and brown variegated, calluses dark, base with three dark spots; prosternum thinly pubescent, intercoxal process almost one-half as broad as coxal cavities; meso- and metasternum densely pubescent, pubescence interrupted by glabrous spots, mesosternal process about as broad as coxal cavities, metasternum with a densely pubescent patch at middle. Elytra about twice as long as broad, tapering at apical one-third; base with two, crested gibbosities; costae distinct, joining before apex, inner pair beginning behind impressions, two outside pairs beginning near humeri and diverging; tufted tubercles present along costae, a pair near suture behind basal gibbosities, inner pair at apical one-third larger; pubescence short, scale-like, pale brownish at bases of black tubercles, dark spots present along suture behind impressions, apical one-third with a vague, whitish, oblique vitta, dorsal impressions often lightly suffused with white; punctures coarse, separated, becoming finer near apex; apices narrowly rounded. Legs rather robust; femora pale pubescent with small dark spots interspersed, apices dark; tibiae pale annulate at bases and middle; tarsi dark. Abdomen densely grayish pubescent, pubescence interrupted by small glabrous spots; last sternite longer than fourth, apex narrow, emarginate. Length, 8–11 mm.

Female: Form similar. Metasternum lacking a densely pubescent patch. Abdomen with last segment elongate, extending well beyond elytra, apex with numerous long setae. Length (exclusive of ovipositor), 9–10 mm.

Type material. Holotype male, allotype (California Academy of Sciences) from El Palmito, Sinaloa, Mexico, August 7–8, 1983 (F. Hovore), August 2, 1983 (E. Giesbert). Paratypes as follow: 1 female, El Palmito, August 3, 1983 (Giesbert; 1 female, 2–7 km W El Palmito, August 3, 1983 (Giesbert); 1 male, 30 km W El Palmito, October 18–21, 1978 (Giesbert); 3 males, Loberas, Hwy 40, Sinaloa, August 7, 1983 (Hovore); 1 female, 24 mi W La Ciudad, Durango, 7,500 ft, July 19, 1964, ex *Pinus* (J. A. Chemsak); 1 male, 14 mi SW El Salto, Canyon, Durango, August 3, 1964, ex *Pinus* (Chemsak). Paratypes in collections of Essig Museum, F. Hovore and E. Giesbert.

Diagnosis. Although superficially similar to *P. pini* (Schaeffer), this species can be readily separated by the short, scale-like pubescence of the pronotum and elytra and the vague whitish vitta at the apical one-third of the elytra. The presence of the pubescent patch on the metasternum of males and the elongate last abdominal segment of females will further differentiate *squamosus* from *pini*.

The type series varies in coloration with more black pubescence often present on the pronotum and elytra.

***Dectes nigripilus*, new species**

Dectes texanus aridus: Dillon, 1956. Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer. 49:355 (part).

Description. Male: Form small; integument black; elytra densely clothed with very fine, black, appressed pubescence. Head with front densely micropunctate, densely clothed with grayish appressed pubescence; genae shorter than lower eye lobes, antennae extending about three segments beyond elytra, segments finely dark pubescent dorsally, finely grayish pubescent ventrally, scape subequal to third segment, second

segment a little longer than broad, fourth shorter than third. Pronotum a little broader than long, lateral spines prominent, directed back; disk convex, densely micropunctate with larger punctures moderately interspersed, middle near base with a narrow longitudinal callus; pubescence dense, fine, dark, with several long setae on bases of lateral tubercles and behind on margins; prosternum moderately densely grayish pubescent; metasternum densely clothed with long, suberect, grayish pubescence at middle. Elytra more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times longer than broad; punctures dense, contiguous, a little larger than those of pronotum; pubescence dark, very short, appressed, black, suberect setae numerous; apices broadly rounded. Legs finely, densely grayish and dark pubescent; tarsi with scattered grayish pubescence. Abdomen densely, finely punctate; pubescence, fine, short, grayish; last sternite emarginate at apex, middle with dark setae. Length, 5–10 mm.

Female: Form similar. Abdomen with last sternite longer than fourth, narrowly truncate at apex. Length 6–10 mm.

Type material. Holotype male and allotype (University of California, Davis) from Petlalcingo, Puebla, Mexico, August 3, 1963 (F. D. Parker and L. A. Stange). Paratypes all from Mexico as follow: 17 males, 12 females, 3 mi N Petlalcingo, August 3, 1963 (Parker and Stange); 3 males, 5 females, 11 mi SE Acatlan, Puebla, July 10, 1952 (E. E. Gilbert and C. D. MacNeil); 1 female, Puebla, 7,200 ft, August 22, 1957 (H. A. Scullen); 1 male, 2 females, San Juan Teotihuacan, Puebla, July 28, 1947 (B. Malkin); 1 male, Monte Alban, Oaxaca, September 14, 1947 (Malkin); 1 female, 3 mi SE Yanhuitlan, Oaxaca, September 17, 1974 (G. Bohart and W. Hanson); 1 male, 1 female, Madera, Chihuahua, 7,200 ft, July 6, 1947 (Speith); 1 male, 12 mi W Hidalgo del Parral, Chihuahua, 6,200 ft, on *Cucurbita foetidissima*, July 14, 1964 (J. A. Chemsak); 1 female, 1 mi SW Yerbánis, Durango, August 12, 1965 (H. Burke and J. Meyer); 1 female, Comonfort, Guanajuato, August 12, 1953 (C. and P. Vaurie); 1 male, 2 females, 2 mi W La Barca, Jalisco, July 24, 1966 (P. M. and P. K. Wagner); 1 female, 28 mi SW Guadalajara, Jalisco, September 6, 1972 (B. Villegas and E. A. Kane); 1 female, 4 mi W Mazamitla, Jalisco, 6,800 ft, October 16, 1950 (R. F. Smith); 1 male, 1 female, 39 km W Toluca, Mexico, 8,300 ft, July 17, 1965 (R. E. Snelling); 1 male, 1 female, Toluca, August 1903; 2 males, Morelia, Michoacan, September 4, 1938 (L. J. Lipovski); 1 female, 14 mi SW Pachuca, Hidalgo, 7,500 ft, July 9, 1961 (U. Kans. Mex. Exped.); 1 male, Mexico City, September 2, 1939 (Painter); 1 male, 1 female, Chapingo, Mexico (F. Pacheco); 1 male, Texcoco, Mexico, August 12, 1954 (U. Kans. Mex. Exped.); 1 female, Atlacomulco, Mexico, 8,800 ft, August 18, 1954 (U. Kans. Mex. Exped.); 1 male, 2 females, 10 mi Atlacomulco, 8,100 ft, August 18, 1954 (U. Kans. Mex. Exped.); 1 female, 22 mi N Atlacomulco, 8,100 ft, August 18, 1954 (C. D. Michener); 1 male, 23.6 mi NW Zacatlan, Hidalgo, 6,650 ft, August 22, 1962 (U. Kans. Mex. Exped.); 1 female, Teotihuacan, Mexico, July 21, 1956 (R. and K. Dreisbach); 1 female, Guadalupe, Hidalgo, July 2, 1932; 1 female, Victor Rosales, Zacatecas, September 6, 1951 (J. J. McKelvey). Paratypes in collections of Essig Museum, American Museum of Natural History, Field Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles County Natural History Museum, Ohio State University, Texas A&I University, Texas A&M University, University of California, Davis, University of Kansas and Utah State University.

Diagnosis. This species may be immediately separated from *D. texanus* LeConte

by the totally black coloration, presence of very fine, short, black pubescence on the elytra, and by the suberect pubescence of the metasternum. All specimens of *texanus* possess thicker, grayish, appressed pubescence on the entire body.

D. nigripilus varies considerably in size but the coloration is rather constant. Often the legs and underside are more dark pubescent. This species is sympatric with *texanus* over most of its range and appears to occur at higher elevations.

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